## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BEAMETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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New York, Menday, June 19, 7854.

To the Public.

The New York HELLID has now the largest circula of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily HERAID circulates nearly sixty thousan

The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sunday-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the HERAED establishment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over beenly millions of sheets per annum.

FROM WASHINGTON. We give on the first page this morning a highly important bill for the reorganization of the United States navy, reported in the House of Representa tives on Saturday, by Mr. Bocock, the able chairman of the Naval Committee of that body, an early copy having been placed in our possession. The bill differs in detail, though not in principle, from that reported some time ago by Mr. Mallory in the Senate, and we understand is the result of a conference between the committees of the two houses and the Becretary of the Navy, held in the early portion of the session. From the cursory examination which we have been enabled to make, it appears to go very much into detail upon all the subjects connected with a thorough reorganization of the broken down

The principal features of Mr. Becock's bill are the ment of a higher grade of officers than captains, namely, "flag officers;" a reduction in whole number of officers, so as to leave as few idlers in the service as possible : a retired list : a board of reform ; increased pay for sea service ; stringent rules to prevent as far as possible continned leave of absence; promotion not to be based exclusively upon date of commission, but also upon general qualifications; and provisions for the meritorious discharge of seamen and inducements held out to them to re-enlist. The question of assimilated rank between officers of the navy and army is settled-a Judge Advocate is also provided. It is further provided that there shall be an increase of seamen and marines to the number of three thousand, whose pay is greatly increased, and inducements to good conduct and re-enlistments are

We learn that there is no doubt but the House of Representatives will concur in the proposition for a recess which has passed the Senate. The Homestead bill is to be made a party measure in the Se mate, and will be passed as soon after the defeat of the Insane Land bill as convenient. There is a host of aspirants to the offices in the two new Territories. but the nominations will doubtless be withheld until certain administration schemes, including the Gads den treaty, we presume, are quietly arranged. THE NEXT NEWS FROM BUROPE.

The steamship Union is now hourly expected at this port with later news from Europe. She left Havre on the 7th inst AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

With the exception of several slight disturbances in the Park yesterday, the open air orators in this city delivered their exhortations without interruption. The excitement on this subject has nearly died out, and were it not that the preachers persi in planting themselves midway between those currents of humanity that are continually flowing through Chatham street and Broadway, thereby attracting an unusual degree of attention, the day would probably have passed off without the slightest breach of the peace. A number of arrests was made by the police. In Brooklyn Sunday assumed its usual quietude.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of one of the parties engaged in the recent affray in Chambers street terminated yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited. The report of the testi-

THE LAW COURTS.

The motion to show cause why the injunction issued to restrain the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from granting contracts for cleaning certain wards should not be made perpetual, came on for hearing before Judge Roosevelt, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday. His Honor reserved his decision. Judge Roosevelt delivered two decisions in other cases previously argued before him. In the Superior Court, general term, several de-

cisions were rendered, and at the trial term a verdict of three thousand dollars was given against the Eric Railroad Company for injuries inflicted on a newsboy by one of the cars running off the track. THE CHINESE MISSION.

The Rev. E. W. Syle preached a sermon last evening in the church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, on the Chinese mission. He spoke of the progress which Christian missions had made in that country and compared China as it is now with what it was twenty years ago, when Christian ministers were prohibited from landing there. The congregation was not a very large one.

On the third page may be found a letter from our correspondent at St. Louis, embracing accounts of the proceedings of public meetings held at Westport and Independence, in Missouri. The resolutions adopted at these meetings indicate the feeling with which the efforts now being made by the abolitionists to colonise the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska with the fag ends of the rag tag of all creation are regarded by the sturdy frontiersmen

of the West. MISCELLANEOUS.

The drinking houses in Philadelphia were all closed vesterday, in obedience to the proclamation of Mayor Conrad. The keepers of the lager bier saloons exhibited their grief by dressing their signs with crape and displaying other manifestations of woe, but the mass of the citizens were highly grati-fied. The experiment was fully successful.

Great excitement exists in Pottsville, Pa., in con sequence of an affray which occurred on Saturday night. One person was killed, and two others terribly cut and bruised. The quarrel originated, it is said, between the Know Nothings and the Irish.

Advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 2d inst., are received. There was no excitement in political circles. The demand for produce had in.

The latest accounts from Movic o state that reports had been received from the army in the south to the effect that the rebellion of Alvarez was being "gradually" suppressed. We have no very clear idea of a Mexican officer's definition of the word "gradually." Meantime, there were all sorts of ru. more of discontent in the departments. Nothing concerning the proposed amendments to the Gads den treaty had transpire 1.

We have received a synopsis of the provisions

the fishery and reciprocity treaty between the Uni ted States and the British North American colonie It may be found under the telegraphic head.

We publish in another part of this morning paper Dr. Duff's speech, lately delivered before the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in Edinburg, and we need scarcely add that it will be read with interest by the many friends which the reverend gentleman left behind him in the ountry. Dr. Duff's address is characterized by hat enthusiasm and impassioned eloquence that ell of the earnestness of the speaker, and his own conviction of the truth of what he is saying. With the love of his own land strong in his heart, he cus things they are too. There is a curious war with Spain.

our country's free institutions, and not to seek for any of its defects. The result of this experience is given in the speech to which we refer, and it is the speech of one delighted with all he heard and all he saw. Dr. Duff's remarks opon "Know Nothingism" are particularly worth noticing, for, viewing that body solely in the light of an anti-Cathelic erganization, he vigorously upholds it. He evidently must have been a close observer of passing events, for the Know Nothings, at the time he left America, had not then taken the prominent position in affairs that they have since assumed. Since then the Know Nothings have become more of a political than a religious organization. Dr. Duff certainly met with a most cordial reception both in New York and in Philadelphia, and this perhaps added to the warmth of his praises of America and Ar erican institutions. Nor were people here niggardly in coming forward to support the cause which he advocated. He said that he had nowhere pled for money, but of their own free will the gener ous hearted Christians in New York and Philadel-phia placed in his hands \$15,000 for mission buildings in Bengal, coupled with something like an assurance that this would not be the last.

The new tariff bill, which we published in full yesterday, is we presume the fruit of several months study on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. It will take the country by surprise, and if there still remain any who place reliance in the honesty or sincerity of the administration, will lead to a tolerably unequivocal change of sentiment on their part. It will be remembered that when an alteration in the customs duties was first proposed, it was advocated on the ground that the revenue from that source had become inconveniently large, and that therefore some reduction was not only feasible but was actually required by the best interests of the country. Specie was accummulating in the Sub-Treasury vaults to the detriment of trade and the embarrassment of our financial intewests; and all men saw the necessity of adopting some plan for guarding against the fatal danger of a plethoric treasury. It was on this ground alone that a new tariff was proposed. No substantial class of the community, no particular branch of trade or manufactures complained that the tariff was pressing too heavily upon them. Every one bore his burthen with resignation, and admitted by his silence that the tax he paid in the shape of customs duties was reasonable and fair. It was solely and altogether as a means of depleting the Treasury that Mr. Guthrie and the President proposed to remodel the tariff of customs duties-

government organ and official whese opinion was ever expressed on the point, and thoroughly understood by the people, it will hardly be believed that the new tariff project, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, actually contemplates no sensible reduction of the revenue from this source. After all the clamor about lightening the public burthens, they are left within a trifle of what they are under the present system. The figures are plain enough on the point. The revenue from customs for the year ending June 30, 1851, was \$49,017,567; that for the year ending June 30, 1852, was \$47,339,326. The following year, a variety of causes swelled the customs revenue to \$58,931,-865. The new tariff contemplates a revenue of nearly forty-five millions and a half of dollars. Had the Committee of Ways and Means or the administration, for we presume we may identify them one with the other, intended to relieve

This being emphatically declared by every

the people by reducing the duties, they would have given us a tariffunder which the estimated r venue to be collected would have done nothing more than pay the expenses of the government. This would have been a reduction which the people would have felt. Instead of this, however, we have a tariff whose working is shown in the following table:-

WORKING OF THE PROJECTED TARIFF. amount of importations paying duty., \$236,595,113 of which there are rated..... \$15,828,750 Articles not commersion for the state of the list as follows: I yewood, in stick. \$341,445
Teas, &c. 38,636
Coffee. 20,032
Salt 1,059,432
Loiting cioths. 40,232

1,499,777 17,328,523

Enumerated, making.......\$219,266,686
Not enumerated......\$15,827,750
Deduct, transferred to free list:
Peruvian bark, burr stones, fruits, vegetables, &c., various seeds, leeches, orange and ous seeds, leeches, orange and lemon peel, say..... 1,250,000 14,578,750 Making of imports paying duty ..... \$233,845,336 Making of imports paying duty... Sch'le A, pay'g 180 pr ct. 23,827,798 "B, "20 "170,114,621 "C, "15 "21,306,137 "D, "10 "10,648,860 "E, "5 "13,370,170

Reav'g on av. of 19 pr ct. \$219,266,586. Yielding \$42,779,887
ricles not enum'd... 14,578,750
Being scattered in the
20, 15, 10 and 5 per
cent schedules, say
at an average of 18
pr ct., would yield... 2,624,175

Imports......\$233,845,336 Total..\$45,404,062 

Thus, estimating the imports of dutiable articles at \$233,845,336, the revenue under the new tariff would nearly amount to forty-five millions and a half, not two millions more than the revenue from that source, during the fiscal venr 1851-2.

There are many other points in the tariff which exhibit the same inconsistency, and to which we shall advert hereafter. As a whole it is of a piece with every other act of Gen. Pierce's administration. Were it not for the corrupt schemes nursed by the cabinet: were it not for their insane efforts to set up foreign usurpers with our money, were it not that they are resolutely bent on bribing the representatives of the people into a base support of their policy, and for all these purposes require as much money as they could get, it would have been possible to have carried out their original design and reduced the rates of duty so as to lighten substantially the popular burthens. As it was, Pierce and his Cabinet have been terrified all winter at the thought of parting with any instrument of corruption, or losing a dollar wherewith they might purchase a conscience or a vote. They talked loud enough last December of reducing the revenue, but with January and the Nebraska bill came unquenchable thirst for money, which has been growing upon them ever since. The consequence is the project of a tariff now laid before us, by which under pretence of lightening our burthens, the government is still to wrest forty-five to fifty millions a year from us: and if we prosper, and import largely, fifty to sixty millions. This is depleting the Treasury with a vengeance; but t is but another instance of the disgraceful duplicity with which every action of the present xecutive is imbued.

A New Phase of Spirit Rappings.-We reived on Saturday from the organ of the spirit appeas in this city a copy of the proceedings of the new society of rappers which has lately cen organized in this city. We give all the decuments in full this morning, and very curifact positively certain that we shall have no

address to the p ople of the United States, a curious letter from ex-Governor Tallmadge, a curious prayer rapped out by Judge Edmonds, a curious list of officers in fact the whole article positively swarms with curious things.

The list of officers contains the names of lawyers, good and bad, famous and unknown; phyicians, homeopathic, hydropathic and allopathic; architects, editors, chemists and one officer of the army. Where is the navy? Where are the marines—that gallant but generally supposed to be credulous corps?

We expect something interesting from this new society. We have a right to expect definite facts, definitively put and definitively sustained by definite facts. People have become so incredulous lately that some of them will not believe statements unless they are supported by proofs. Will the "Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge" give us some light?

THE CUBA QUESTION-MR. THRASHER AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE ISLAND.—We publish this morning a familiar letter from Mr. John S. Thrasher on the Cuba question. It will be seen, in reply to our question to him of some days ago, "Will there be a war with Spain," that he is decidedly of the same opinion as ourselves, that there will be no war.

He thinks that the authority given to Gen. Pezuela to declare the emancipation of all the slaves of the island in the event of an attack by the United States, will be conclusive in preventing any such experiment by our sagacious administration. Perhaps so, and yet the Cabinet organ at Washington insists upon it that it may become necessary to declare war against Spain, in order to prevent the Africanzation of Cuba. And we are told that this thing of Africanizing the island is not only determined upon by Spain, acting under English instructions, but that it is actually in process of being carried into effect. We are further admonished that the administration will never permit the scheme to be carried out. Consemently we are in danger of a war with Spain-To convince the incredulous, and as if for the express purpose of frightening all the old women in the country, we are advised by ominous telegraphic despetches from Washington, that the African squadron and the Japan expedition are to be immediately recalled, that all our available vessels in port, or within zeach, are to be put immediately into good fighting order, that the naval seamen and marines are to be increased, and that the army, too, is to be strengthened, in view of active service in cooperation with the home squadron.

Still we maintain the opinion that all this is numbug-that the administration neither intend, nor desire, nor expect a war with Spain. That General Pierce desires the glory of annexing Cuba is very manifest—that he will succeed in effecting his object is very doubtful. He will more probably meet with about the same success as Captain Tyler, in his first offorts for the annexation of Texas by treaty. The treaty failed, and another man was elected to do that which Captain John insisted upon finishing. The bullying of the organ at Washington and the coaxing of Queen Isabella by our Minister at Madrid .de not promise a speedy solution of the difficulty. It is rumored that Mr. Soulé is authorized to give the round figure of wo hundred and fifty millions for Cuba. This is a tremendous temptation to a bankrupt government; but, under existing circumstances and from the bungling style in which the business has been prosecuted, Spain will be very apt to reject the bait. Nor do we suppose afer what has transpired, that the sending of the proposed extraordinary commission of Mr. Cabb and Mr. Dallas to Spain will help the mater.

The proclamation against the filibusters was doubtless intended to inspire confidence at Madrid as to the bona fide policy of the acministration; but while the threats and blu tering of the President's organ are recognized as "by authority," Spain will be very apt to deal with Messrs. Cobb and Dallas as she las been dealing with Mr. Soulé-with marked politeness, but with caution and distrust. Trus, while the offers of purchase will be frittered away in lengthened negotiations, the outrages of the Spanish authorities against our citizens and our commerce in Cuba, will probably result in satisfactory explanations amounting to nothing at all. The old women need have 10 fears that any outrages or provocations of the Spanish authorities will drive this administration into a war with Spain. The belligerest diatribes of the Washington Union are but a shallow device to divert the public attention from the troubles which the feeble and vacillating policy of the administration has brought upon the democratic party and the country.

Mr. Thrasher calls for subscriptions to aid the Creole republicans inside the Island of Croa, to liberate themselves from the Spanish yoke. The Lopez policy was to collect supscriptions from the islanders to aid the outsile movement of the filibusteros. But "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." The invasion of Lopez proved that his calculations concerning the co-operation of the Creoles were fatally fallacious. Very likely, since that disastrous expedition, the Creoles may have undergone a hopeful change of mind. Perhaps they may be ready to strike, and are only halting from the shortness of funds. Mr. Thrasher ought to know. At all events, he seems to know very well that the Cubans have but little to hope for from the filibusteros, and nething to expect from the administration. Hence his plan of contributions to the islanders themselves. But, whatever may be done in Cuba. or in Washington, or in Madrid, we entirely agree with Mr. Thrasher, that from the mixed free soil commission of the Cabinet, there is no danger of a war with Spain.

Meantime we are startled by a flaming announcement in the Evening Post, of this city, that a design is on foot of sending over a liberating expedition from Louisiana, with all possible speed, so as to drive Pezuela to the emancipation of the slaves, and the consequent detruction of the sugar production of the island. The sugar crop of Cuba interferes very much with the profits of the Louisiana planters, and Louisiana correspondent of our verdant neighbor suggests that they have, therefore, resolved to break up the sugar business in Cuba entirely by making the island another Hayti. We know that the sugar question has been exercising the minds of the planters of Louisiana, from the late pamphlet of Mr. Thrasher on the subject, in which he argues that the acquisition of Cuba would be an advantage to the Louisiana planters. But we were not prepared for coup d'état for the African zation of the island, in a military invasion from New Orleans. This is very astonishing news, and renders the

THE EXTRIVIGANCE OF PASSIONARIE PROPER NEW YORK-WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.—We have on several occasions called attention to the rapid, thoughtless and fearful progress which the spirit of personal extravagance is making in this country-we mean more particularly extravagance in dress, living and amusements.

We have confessed our inability to solve the mystery as to where the funds have been found by many individuals whom we know to be at this moment under protest, or recently compromised. A few days ago, happening to visit a fashionable maison des modes up town, the proprietor had occasion to speak of her inability to furnish ready money sufficient to liquidate the duties upon her newly arrived goods now in port. We expressed surprise at this, knowing that she enrolled upon her "golden tablet" the names of the beau monde and the most recherche. She then stated that it was with the utmost difficulty and sacrifice, both of time and personal feeling, that she could collect enough to pay her workwomen and the duties; that she was then owing money in Paris which she was unable to remit; that families, comprising from two to four grown up daughters, besides the mother, were then owing her from twelve to twenty-four hundred dellars each, and that every application for an acquittance was met by a plump refusal on the part of the husband and tears from the wife, until at length she had positively refused to furnish more dresses until the existing debts were cancelled.

This is not an isolated case-it is, we might almos my, universal in fashionable life.

Bras evening party at a fashionable house requires from fifty to one hundred new dresses, and at a magnificent fête champêtre given last week in New Jersey, there were over two hundred new and magnificent dresses, costing from fifty to one thousand dollars each.

These are facts. They cannot be denied nor qualified. The graceful and lovely belles, so magnificently attired at these fashionable reunions, are therefore, dressed not at the expense of their wealthy papas, but by the unpaid labor, the steaming sweat, the hard-taxed eye-sight, the midnight toil of the poor and wretched seamstresses and milliners, for these hard working and harder fated women are frequently obliged to go unnaid when their employers are unable to collect their debts. Think of this ye giddy, frivolous, worthless belles! At the bootmaker's, the same story there; and so with the batter, the tailor, and every other tradesman, the same. There is one system of plunder, an understood thing-fashionable and universal.

We do not altogether pity these people—the evil is universal, and by a concerted movement cash in hand could be squired before goods are delivered or dresses at. If this were carried out universally, there would be no fear of losing customers, for no better terms could be had elsewhere. In our business we tried it, and shall revolutionize the entire newspaper business in this city.

But the reaction is now upon us. Real estate is descending from its Pegasus, and one by one the necessaries of life are being reduced in price. Money is becoming daily more dear and more difficult to obtain. Many merchants and stock jobbers, living in large houses and driving fine equipages, are new trembling on the brink of a fearful precipice. Two per cent a month is readily paid by these doomed men in the hope that some fortunate card will "turn up" to relieve them.

Let those to whom these remarks apply take varning, and, before it is too late, retrench their unjustifiable expenditures, place a limit to the excesses, of their wives and daughters and preserve their own reputation, their credit and their peace of mind.

THE CHOLERA-THE STREETS .- Eight fiftyper last week. These were, to be sure, sporadic cases, but in a very short time the disease may assume the form of an epidemic, and instead of fifty cases we may have eight hundred. In some localities we wot of, the danger is imminent. Filth and garbage of all sorts are undergoing the process of decomposition under the very noses of the police; the atmosphere is laden with the noxious gasses thus engendered, and if we do not have the pestilence among us, will be the result of accident, and not because

the proper means have been taken to prevent it The danger is imminent: the action should be prompt. In such localities as may be particuarly dirty, disinfecting agents should be freely used. The streets should be kept as clean as possible, and the sewers should be clear so that stagnant water may be carried off at once This business belongs to the Board of Health; but if it is not attended to the citizens will do

it for themselves. We have not much to hope from any members of the present disorganized city government. Everybody is quarrelling with everybody else, and nobody has any time to spare for the public business, the only purpose for which they were elected, but the thing which they think of last or not at all. But we desire at this time to say a few words to the Chief of Police. He may not be aware of the fact that many streets under his surveillance are daily desecrated by heaps of garbage thrown from the abutting houses. In case we desired to pro duce a pestilence, we know of no better agent than this same filthy stuff, generally made up of half decomposed animal and vegetable matter. There is a city ordinance which makes the throwing of this stuff into the streets a crime punishable by fine, and we suggest to Mr. Matsell the propriety of enforcing this ordinance. We have seen offal thrown under the very noses of policemen; they turned up their noses and walked off: we desire that the offenders should be walked off to the nearest magistrate and fined. Half a dozen "examples' would settle the matter. Will Mr. Matsell see that this is done, and thereby secure to himself the sweet consciousness that he has done his duty?

A Know Northing Presure... The first Presidential candidate - the new party is he the field. Let a tae trumpets sound, and let every take notice, that the Know Nothing anner for 1856 has been, or soon will be, hung out upon the outward walls, inscribed with the name of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, the original Know Nothing statesman. Mr. Clayton's claims are founded upon the introduction of his amendment into the Nebraska bill, providing that no foreigner should be allowed to vote or hold office in that Territory. Several members of Congress, we are told, have endeavored to earol themselves with this mysterious society, but Senator Clayton has, by a coup d'état, headed them all. He is the Know Nothing candidate, and is bound to succeed if the party holds together long enough.

Fashionable people have commenced their y flight from town, and the au liences at our theatre inght from town, and the are composed chiefly of strangers and adjourners. The theatres are all preparing for a cosastion of work. The regular season of the Broadway Theatre close I last Sa turday evening. On Thursday, Messrs. Warren and Nagie had a benefit, which was well attended. Mr. J. E. New York on this occasion. He is a clever light come-dian. On Friday, the Misses Gougenheim had their first constructed farce, "To Oblige Benson," from French vaundeville "Un Service à Blanchard, played for the first time in the United States. It is a lit tle singular that some of our enterprising managers have not previously given us this capital trifle which menths since. The plot runs thus:-

have not previously given us this capital trifle which was produced at the Olympic, London, eight or nine months since. The plot runs thus:

Mr. Benson (Whiting) is a barrister having a young and pretty wife (Miss A. Gougenheim) from whom his professional duties too frequently draw him His wife attributes his continual absence to indifference, and allows the attentions of a Mr. Meredith (Grosvanor), a pupil of Benson's, without any criminal intention. She has even had the imprudence to receive a note from him and to answer it. On one occasion, at a pie-nie party, Meredith slips a billet for Mrs. Benson into one of her gloves, which is accidentally taken up by her frend, Mcs. Trotter Southdown (Miss J. Gougenheim) who, finding the letter, at once discovers the perilous position in which the thoughtless woman is placed, and resolves to rescue her. For this purpose she first polats out to Mrs. Benson the precipice upon whose brink she stands, and having effectually alarmed and shocked her, she engages to make Meredith give up the letter of Mrs. Benson's which be has, and immediately to leave London. The young man demurs to Mrs. Southdown's proposal, until she tells him that her own husband, Mr. Trotter Southdown (Davidgo), is fearfully jealous, and that the only means of appeasing his wrath will be for Meredith, whom he suspects, to quit London without delay. The better to effect her purpose, she concerts with her husband, who is a kind, good natured little man, as much occupied with his model farm as Benson is with his has books, to burst in upon her at a signal given by her, and to oblige Benson by feiguing to be in a terrible rage. Southdown obesids instructions, but cannot imagine wby his wife should make him play a part "to oblige Benson," so contrary to his nature, and which he finds it so difficult to sustain. Mrs. Benson believes that his rage is real, and tells her husband that he is jealous of Mr. Meredith, who had slipped a billet doux into his wife's glove at the pient. Benson the note had been written

The piece was pretty well played and went off am ly. The audience seemed highly delighted with it.—
At Niblo's theatre, the "Green Monster" has been the principal attraction, and the house has been full every night.—At Wallack's theatre, the manager has been playing Doricourt, ("The Belle's Stratagem,") Don Felix, ("The Wonder,") and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." This atre closes after this evening, which is an extra night for the benefit of the manager.—At the Bowery theatre, the box price has been reduced to twenty-five cents. "Faustus" has been the principal attraction. Messrs.
R. Johnston and Radcliffe have had benefits — At the National theatre there has been nothing new. The corps dramatique tendered the manager a benefit, which took place last Friday evening, and was highly successful. Mrs. H. F. Nichols and Mr. T. B. Johnston appeared on this occasion, having volunteered their services.

-Nothing new at Barnum's. short summer season to commence this evening. Se-veral new names appear in the list of the company, in-Mrs. Barney Williams commence an exgagement to-night, and play the leading parts in a new drama called the Irish Yankee." The annexed account of certain circumstances, which lately transpired in Philadelphia

circumstances, which lately transpired in Philadelphia, is given by the Sunday Courier:—

Barney Williams has had a very narrow escape in Philadelphia. He had a difficulty with a man by the name of McDonough, who having insulted him, was quickly knocked down, and the comedian concluded the affair ended; but he soon discovered his mistake, for it was whispered about that he was to be mobbed for his very natural and manly act. His friends suggested that a compromise should be effected, and by their advice an interview was had with McDonough, and the matter amicably arranged. His appearance on the stage, however, at the Walnut street Theatre, was the signal for a storm of hisses, in the midst of which McDonough rose in the second tier of boxes, and requested his friends to desist, as an explanation had been made by the actor perfectly second tier of boxes, and requested his friends to desist, as an explanation had been made by the actor perfectly satisfactory to him, and the performance was allowed to proceed, after a speech from Barney, without interruption. On the night of the 9th inst., however, indiammatory placards were posted throughout the city, suggesting the propriety, as it was the last night of his engagement, of driving Williams from the stage. The wording of the bill proved it to have been the work of a blackguard, and his purpose might have been effected if it had not been for the good sense of the audience, who sustained the actor in spite of the noisy demonstrations of the rowdies who had been collected by means of this contemptible appeal. The encounter with MeDonough was unfortunate, and it might have been considered prudent if his insuit had been overlooked; but it is difficult always to act with prudence, and Barney, it is well known, is as impulsive as he is generous and warm-hearted.

At Niblo's Garden, Mile, Yrea Matthias having recover-

ed from a recent accident will appear in the grand balle Belle la Paquerette." The pantomime "The Green

Monster," will also be done.

At Wallack's theatre this evening, an extra night is announced for the benefit of Mr. Wallack. He will play Don Felix in "The Wonder," and it is also announced that he will "address the audience at the end of the comedy." Two other light pieces are announced. Sig. that Mr. Wallack has given him the use of the theatre on Wednesday evening, and that his benefit will then take place. The whole dramatic company, Senorita Soto, the Rousset Sisters, Paul Julien and Carlotta Pozzoni have volunteered their services, and they will appear on

At the Bowery Theatre, this evening, "The Naind Queen" and the new farce of "The Know Nothings" will be performed. Madame Margaretta Olinza, s tight-rope

artiste, will make her first appearance in America.

At the National Theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be played this evening, the part of Uncle Tom by Mr. Taylor, Topsy by Mrs. W. G. Jones, and Eva by Miss Bishop. The nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan" is also an nounced, with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Prior in the principal

parts.
At Barnum's Museum, "Raffaelle" will be played this evening, and a light and pleasant performance is anounced for the afternoon.

At Christy's Opera House, 472 Broadway, this evening,

an excellent entertainment is announced, including plenty of new songs, dances, &c.

At Wood's, 444 Broadway, something funny is promised for this evening, being an entirely new burletta called "Black Douglas, or the Lost Baby found." The

hero is Nebraska Bill-Douglas. Other good things are also announced for this evening.

At Buckley's, "Somnambula" continues to be at

tractive. A burlesque of "Cinderella" is announced as

in rehearsal.

Miss Teresa Esmonde gives a reading from one poets Miss Teresa Esmonde gives

at the Brooklyn Museum, on Tuesday aning.

PHILADELPHIA —A portion of ar. Wallack's company
valuat street theatro.

walnut street theatro.

Cheston.—All the theatres will be open this evening.
The National with G. C. Howard, wife and daughter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The Howard, with Gabriel Rivel and others, and the Museum, with Miss E. Raymond, and others, and the Museum, with Muse E. resymbold, late of Burton's, in comedy; a vandeville company includ-ing G. E. Locke and H. C. Jordan opened the National Va-ricties for a short season, on last Wednesday evening. Mr. H. Etynge has become the stage manager of the Howard Atheneum. Mrs. Luke West realized \$1,000 by her complimentary benefit at the Music Hall. The new theatro is progressing rapidly, and there can be no doubt that the theatre will be opened for dramatic performances on the first Monday of September. The stage arrangements are new nearly completed. In the auditorium, the last flooring has been laid in the galleries, and they are ready for the seats; the parquette will be in the same condition in a few days. The ceiling and a portion of the walls are new ready for final decorations, and so, also, the fronts of the galleries. The salooss are almost finished, and only await flooring to be ready for upholstering. The corridors will soon be ready for painting. The arrangements for decorating the interior have been agreed upon, and workmen will commence upon the work immediately. Mr. Shales, well known to the frequenters of the

BUFFALO-Miss J. M. venport has been playing a rilliant engagement.
CINCINNATI.—Miss Julia Dean has finished an

the Cersican Brythers.

FALL Riven, Mars.—The citizens of this place are to

have a series of dramatic entertainments, commencing on Monday, the 26th. The company includes Messrs. Laner-gan, Fisks and Sandford, late of the Broadway Theatre; Miss Bernard, from the Arch street Theatre, Philadel-

SAN FRANCISCO -- Miss Laura Keene has taken th French Opera House, and Mr. Dowling, her manager, is engaging a company to sail by the next steamer. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Altemus are among them.

Crisi has returned to the scene of her long career of triumphs, only to leave it forever. Her immediate retirement from the stage is now announced. Before doing so, she is to give a short series of farewell performances of her most favorite parts. The first of these took place on Thursday night, when she appeared in "Norman." As was to be expected, the theatre was full to everflowing in every part; and the Queen of Italian Song received the honors so justly her due. She was greeted on her entrance with prolonged acclamation; and during the whole evening the audience took every opportunity of testifying their enthusiasm. Grisi preserves all the qualities which have raised her to the summit of her art. Her retirement, assuredly, is not rendered necessary by any decay of her powers or attractions. She is as beautiful as ever, as full of grace and dignity. Her voice is not quite so strong as it has been, but it does not fail in her most impassioned moments; while in sweetness, mellowness of tone, and that nameless quality which makes it so inexpressibly touching, it is all that it ever was at any period of her life. Her Norms is still a combination of grandeur, passion; and tenderness, which we have never seen equalled, and shall never see equalled again.

LAUNCHPS .- At 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, Mr. T. Stack aunched the bark "Clara" from his yard, foot of North Second street, Williamsburg. She is 148 feet long, 33 feet beem, 19 feet deep, and 750 tons measurement. She is owned by Messre. Wakeman, Dimond & Co., and is intended for the general freighting business. The keel of a brig of 330 tons has just been laid at this yard, for Messre. Gomas, Wallace & Co She is intended for the Angustura rade, and will be I unched the first of October. Mr. Stack is also engaged in altering the clipper ship White Squall (which was partially destroyed by fire last winter) into a three masted schooner, of 850 tons.

LAUXGUED—At Port Jefferson, June 17, by Messrs. Bedell & Earling, a fine schooner of about 250 tons, called the Sunny South. She is owned at that port, New York and Newbern, and is intended to run between the two latter places. She will be commanded by Captain issac Smith, formerly of the schooner E. S. Wallets, of New York. This is the sixth schooner launched at that port during the present season.

formerly of the schooner E. S. Wellets, of New York. This is the sixth schooner launched at that port during the present season.

The Ship Southford Struck by Lightning, and Narrow Frolks of the Mark.—On the 13th inst., at Savannah, during a sudden thunder shower, the ship Southport, Capt. Wilson, loading with cotton, at the wharf of the upper Cotton Press, for Liverpool. was struck by lightning, occasioning some injury to the vessel, and serionally affect in the mate, who was at that time on board. The fluid first struck the main sky-sail mast, shattering it to apliniers, thence greatly injuring the royal-mast, passing down the mainmast to the dack in a massive ball of fire, where it exploded, producing a loud report, scattering in every possible direction, coming in contact with the person of the chief mate, who at the moment was standing just aft the mainmast. He was struck with such violence as to be thrown back against the poop, where he fell to the deck in an innerable condition, remaining so for some considerable time. It is believed his injuries will not prove serious. From the deck the fluid passed down the pumps, setting two or three bales of cotton on fire. The hatches were immediately taken up, and the fire extinguished. The vessel had already received on boad fourteen hundred bales, and but for timely action and judicions care the vessel and cargo might have become a total loss. As it is the injury is but slight.

COMMERCE OF GLOUCSEER, MASS.—During the year-ending May 30. 1854 there arrived at Gloucester term

come a total loss. As it is the injury is but slight.

COMMERCE OF GLOUCESTER, MASS.—During the year-ending May SO, 1854, there arrived at Gloucester, from foreign ports, 24 American vessels, and 183 foreign vessels. Total number of arrivals from foreign ports, 207. These vessels brought cargoes of molasses, sugar, coffee, cocca, salt, coal, wood, lumber, &c., &c. In the same-time 204 vessels eleared for foreign ports. Gloucester owns nearly 31,000 tons of shipping, being 500 tons more than the port of Salem, and 5,000 tons more than Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Fifty-one vessels were built last year, being more in number than in any district in New England, except Waldoboro\*, Bath, and Boston. The vessels built at Gloucester averaged a little more than 80 tons each. The present season will show a great increase of tonnage built in that distr. Newburyport and Boston are the only places that etc. Gloucester in amount of tonnage built last year.

Lewis Cass, Jr., our Charge at Rome, was married, on the 21st of Msy, to Miss Mary Ludlum, daughter of

Nicholas Ludium, of this city.

All the Van Burens will soon be in Europe. What will he administration do without them? Ex-President Van Buren is somewhere in Italy, engaged in writing out his political reminispences; his son Martin is with him. Maj. Van Buren seiled in the Franklin two weeks ago for France. Now, Prince John is looked for in the steamer

The Right Rev. Bishop Baraga, the Vicar Apostolic of Upper Michigan, is in this city, on his return from Europe. He is staying for two or three weeks at the Convent of the Redemptorists, in Third street. Bi-hop Baraga has been very successful in accomplishing the object of his visit to Europe, and has secured several missionaries for his Episcenal charge.

missionaries for his Episcepal charge.

Richard Ward Greene, Chief Justice of the Suprome-Court of Rhode Island, has resigned his office.

Capt. Penison, Pacific Ocean; Capt. Ass. Eldridge, clipper Red Jachet; W. C. Corson and friend, Sheffield, Eng.;

A. B. McAfer, Georgia; Chas. Strong, Pensacola; Gen. Tyson, Maryland, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Astor House.

Ghee.
From Whampon in the clipper ship Wixard—Mr. Meigs. of
Philadelphia
From Santa Crus. Cubs, in the brig Nancy Ann—Thomas
Main, lady and ohild.

DEAP AND DUMB ASTLUM—DEATH OF ROBERT D. WEBGS, IN EASTMEASURER.—With sorrow we record the death of Mr. Robert D. Weeks, who died on Friday last, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Weeks was a very estimable citizen, and for eighteen years was the Treasurer of the Leaf and Dumb Asylum in Fiftleth street, discharging the duties of the office with promptness and rectitude. The President and Board of Directors held a meeting in Wall street on Saturday, to express their sorrow at his decease. The President of the asylum, Mr. liarvey P. Peet, was called to the chair, and in a very touching and appropriate speech announced the death of Mr. Weeks, and spoke of his services to the institution over which he presided, and his worth as a man. Professor M. Wetmore followed, also bearing witness to the excellent qualities of the departed, and closed by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

the following resolutions, which were unamble adopted.—
Resolved. That this Board receives with feelings of profound regret the intelligence of the death of Robert D. Weeks, for a long series of years the fishful and efficient. Treasurer of the institution, and one of its most active and useful friends.

Resolved, That in entering this tribute of respect for the memory of their late associate and friend on the minutes of the Board, it desires to acknowledge the heavy weight of colligation under which the institution rests for service a reneared to it by its late treasurer, and which contributed as largely to easure its prosperity and extend the sphere of the manufacturer.

its usefulners.

Resolved That the individual members of the Board will delight to cherish the memory of one who end-sared bimedit to all associated with him in the discharge of public duties by a concluderate, kind, and courteous deportment, the most active benevolence, and faithful devotion which never

most active beaveolence, and faithful devotion which never-faitered.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Weeks the deaf and dumb have lost an efficient reliable friend, who never failed to give his empathy in their affliction, and his aid in pro-moting their welfare.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will attend the tuneral of their late associate, from the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteeath at read, as a summary, the 13th last, at 250 clock F. M. and as a sease of respect for his memory, that the President he requested to cause the at-tendance of the instructors and all the male pupils of the Institution at the same hor.

Resolved, That the Securstry came a copy of these reso-lutions to be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same hor.

MERTING OF THE JOURNEYMEN PLUKHERS.—A special

Received. That the Secretary came a copy of these reconstitions to be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the rame be published.

MERTING OF THE JOURNEYMEN PLUKHERS.—A special meeting of the JOURNEYMEN Protective Sciety was held on Saturday night, at the Union Shades, Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street, to take integeonsideration the strike of their brother tradesmen in Buston and Chicago, and to adopt whatever measures they might deem advisable under the circumstate of the Windows as called to order large officiating as Secretary. After and Mr. Jampion of some preliminary business, a letter the plumbers of Boston, and a telegraphic despatch from Chicago, were read by the Secretary. These contained a simple statement of the fact that the plumbers of both those cities had struck for an advance of wages from \$12 to \$15 a week, and asked the advice and encouragement of their fellow fradesmen in this city. A discussion arose as to the course that should be pursued, which resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions advising them not to return to work till their demands were acceded to, and expressing the intention of the society to use its influence in preventing plumbers going from this city to Chicago or Boston to work in their stead. The meeting then adjourned.

VOENG MEN'S DEBATING SOCIET.—A public meeting of this society will be held at their nome, 350 Broadway, this evening, when the following Question will be discussed.—Was the religion of Mahome-beneficial or in jurious to man 1" Ladies and gentlemenry, and the triends of the members, are invited.

Dietingliered Arrivale—The schooner Livia, which serverid sesioriny from Africa, had on board as passen-

of the members, are invited.

DETINGUISHED ARRIVAIS—The schooner Lytia, which arrived yestering from Africa, had on board as passengers two very interesting natives of that part of the world. One was a beautiful boa constrictor, am the other an less handsome anaconda. They are presumed to be of the "first families."

Police Intelligence.

Perham's Gift Enterprise—Arrest of Some of the Persons Concerned—I'aniel V. Tilden, of No. 35 Ninth attect, or Saturday, appeared before Justice Start, and preferred a complaint against Josiah Perham, of No. 63 Broadway, in which he states that said Perham's 50t up and proposed a large amount of property in he city of New York? to be distributed by lot or chance, a and among such persons as shall purchase shares their that the shares are to be in number 100,000, and arsoid.